

12932. a 29

(93) *Off. H. Guarnat. (H.)*
Bellum Grammaticale,

A discourse
of gret war and dis-

sention betweene two wor-
thy Princes, the Noun and
the Verbe, concerning
for the more part of dig-
nities in Grammar.

Very pleasant & profitable.

Turned into English by ..

VV.H.

PRINTED

at London, by

H. Bynneman.

ANNO. 1578.

H. v. c.
also to
Latin



GASPAR AVIATVS

Cremonensis.

Lector candide, quid legis Thyesten?
Sana Colchidas? auribus placebunt
Quæ doctus cecinit magis Salernus
Andreas: dubios mouet tumultus
Verbi & Nominis, hinc & hinc furentum:
Hunc (Lector) lege, fabula facebant:
Hic prompti Ciceronis est facultas:
Hic sunt ridiculi sales, iociq;
Quid stas? hunc rigidi legunt Catones.

HIERONYMVS FONDVLVS

etiam Cremonensis.

Nominis et Verbi Lector) stipe sumito bellū,
Quo pax nulla quidem dulcior esse potest.
Bella recognosces, quorum sine partibus, hoc est
Eloquia, omnis homo cederet vsq; feris.
Hic iocus Andream defluxit ab ore Salerni.
Fluxerunt lepidi grauitate sales.

IDEM.

Ranarum et murū tā belle haud ponit Homerus,
Bella gigantes non ita Naso manus,
Andreas quanta cum maiestate Salernus
Ingenij, Bellum Grammaticale canit.

CHRISTOPHORVS

Simonetus.

Hæc legat, & memori teneat certamina mente
Grammaticus, terso qui voles ore loquitur

A.ij.

Ad Lectorem.

*Disce Puer, quando tempus permittit, & ipsa
Rectè discendi causa parata datur.
Ordine tunc tu res poterit procedere recto,
Si bene cunctorum singula facta nores.*

*Adsis ergo (Lector) si sit tibi cura Latini,
Fac properes dulces imbibiturus aquas:
Aurea fluctifero sunt mersa monalia ponto,
Virtus ast nunquam mergier vlla potest.*

To the Reader.

SYth Time permits, refuse not; nor disdain
to learne aright such things as here be found;
For vvhyl this Author first herein did take the pain,
hereby to shevve of Grammer rules the ground.
In order good thy vvorkes vvill then appeare,
and from right rule not seeme to swarue a lode,
If all the acts of these atchieued here,
accordingly thou vvell do vvweigh and note.
Come nigh therefore (I say) and take a taste
of pleasant liquours here detested plaine,
If that thou couet speedily in hast,
of Latine stile to choose the fruitfull graine:
For all things fade, as brouches, golde and stone,
vvhenn vertue syvvimmes, and scapes to shore alone.

A.R. To the Reader.

Behold what warres I tel to thee,
lend thou thine eyes or eares a while,
To this my tale attentiu be,
and I will sure thee not beguile:
For in me profite thou maist reape,
of pleasre eke a hugie heape.

I haue not here the warres of Fraunce,
I haue not here the siege of Troy,
Thou maist me biesw without mischaunce,
come by me then thou pretty boy:
For I haue here such pleasante skill,
as sure great profite bring the will.

By me what mischief comes by warre,
by me what profite comes by peace,
By me what quiet wine doth marre,
and eke what friendship it doth cease,
Desire of rule and pride alway,
what harme they do, soone knowe thou may.

If that thou reade attentiuely,
with right good hart, deeming no ill,
He hath the thing he seekes, for why?
he seeketh nought but thy good wil,
In doing so, I dare well say,
hys pen henceforth he will not stay.





To the right worshipfull

Maister Thomas Powel esquire, Clerke of
the Crowne in the Queenes Maiesties
honorable Courte of Chauncerie, and one
of the Six Clerkes of the same,
William Hayward wisheth helth with
long life and prosperitie.



Seneca shamed not to re-
cite the worthye saying of
the Poete Hesiodus, so I
doubte not, but I may also
(from so sufficiente authori-
tie, as by Seneca hym selfe in a certayne
Epistle by him alleaged) partely seeme to
ouerthrowe that moste horrible monster
Ingratitude, and throughtlye to displace
so vnaturall affection befoze hee shall by
entertaynement in so simple an one as I,
(not able to bee thankfull) cause any parte
of obliuion for the benefytes that haue
bene towarde me in any parte extended:
For (as I remember) hee sayeth, *Nullum*
officium magis quam referenda gratia, neces-
sarium, that no ductie is moze necessarie

that

The Epistle.

than redyed thanks to those that haue ministered suche ample benefits as some haue bestowed; and to render thanks (sayth hee) wyth greater measure than they vsed to receyue commodities. For as Cicero sayeth Lib. j. de officijs, If rendyed thanks be due to suche of whome wee hope to bee benefited, howe muche more than is due to those by whome wee haue had alreadye profite? Whiche albeit that I of my selfe in euery pointe am moste vnable to doe, yet good will of ouermeasuring (If possibilitie were in mee) shall not seeme bitterlye to bee absente, neither thinkyng that I can or am able to make any shewe of remuneration. And for that my insufficiencie is suche as it is, it might seeme on my parte but presumption to attribute anye suche worthynesse vnto him, that is altogether boyde of desirynge anye suche preeminence. Yet among diuerse and sundrye practises that by my poore industrie I haue attempted, considering that commoditie and friendly aide that your worshipec hath procured by your laborous trauaile towards that company, of whiche I am a member:

The Epistle.

and then waying my greate vnabylitye
to requite in anye way the leaste parte of
your manyfolde curtesies, I was dismay-
ed to representer in thys place anye parte of
them, leaste I shoulde seeme of the wise too
greedie of commendation. But being em-
boldened wth your fauorable benewo-
lence, and accustomed courteous lenytie
imployed towarde all men; and making
bolde of your wonted good wyll, that is
(and ever hath bene) readye to accepte a
simple thing proffered and freely giuen,
rather than to reiect and call off that which
is meerey grounde of poore simplicitie
after I had perused the table of my poore
labours, founde among them thys one
whiche then I was encouraged to dedicat
vnto your gentlenesse, not for the wor-
thinnesse thereof as concerning my laboure
but considering your worships minde of-
ten times with serious matters to be
recombyed both in carefulnesse toward
the weale publike (accordyng to your of-
fice) as also for the benefites of suche po-
men as I. Some thing therefore aft-
your earnest businesse, to reuiue and r
crea

The Epistle.

create your wearied mynde, wyth honeste,
learned and profitable myrth, I haue pre-
sumed to offer this my little labour vnto
your learned cares, it beeing the firste
fruites of an vnprynced orcharde, in rea-
dyng whereof, (notwithstanding the vn-
sauerie lappe of sundrye water boughes)
may appeare bothe learned and fruitfull
matter. And therefore I chiefly tooke vpon
mee to translate the same oute of the
French tong, as earste it was, for the lyke
pleasure and pithynesse cause, touned from
out of Latine into French, in whiche tong
it was firste (by a righte learned and fa-
mous manne) wrytten and inuented. In
whiche deuise is containned a moste perfecte
shewe of horrible and bitter contentions
in the moste fertile region and countreie
of Grammer, by variaunce that grewe be-
twixte two high and myghtie Prynces,
possessors of the same, the Noun and the
Verbe. *Nomen*, with hys Substantives,
and Adiectiues. Commons and Propers:
with also the nobles of the house of Mas-
culines, with the worthynesse of the Ge-
nealogie of Feminines. Neutres, Doubt-

A.b.

ful.

The Epistle.

failes, and Epicenes, the Heteroclitēs,
wyth theyr noble Capitaynes, and Gen-
tlemen, the Defectives, and Redundan-
tes, wyth bys moſte mightye brother the
Pronoun, and bys ſwoyne ſtoute warry-
ours the Gentiles. Agayne Verbum wyth
bys nobles, wyth the Participles, Modes
and Tenses, wyth Gerundes and Supins,
in the greate fieldes of Coniunctions, con-
tending where they met for ſuperioritye
in gouernement. Wherein although but
spoken *Allegoricē*, or rather written by
the figure *Hypothēsis*, ſheweth in parte the
troubles of a fayned Common weale by
intestine and Ciuile contention ſprong
vppe in the ſame. With ſuch pleaſante *Me-
tamorphoſis* and ardent Allegories, the aun-
ciente Poets vsed to beautifie theyr woꝝ-
kes, as Demosthenes, (who vsed ſuche ca-
uert fable againſt Philip, that requyred
tenne of the *Athenienſes* Oratours) ſaying
howe the Wolfe perſwaded and beſoughte
the Sheptherdes to tie vppe theyr Dogges,
and ſo to ioyne wyth them in friendſhippe.
Whiche when the Sheptherdes had graun-
ted, the Wolfe then as it were wyth a
covered

The Epistle.

couered and licenced craftye crueltie spoyled
theyr flockes. So wrote Esop, Horace and
diuers other, whiche although but in parte
as fables, (as thys after a losse is) is yet
in some respect duly to bee noted, as Sainte
Ambrose affirmeth, saying: *Et si fabula
vim veritatis non habeat, tamen non rationem
habet, ut iuxta eam veritas manifestari pos-
sit*: that is: Although a fable haue not
the strength of the truth, yet hath it a rea-
son, that by it the trueth maye bee vttered.
Suche was the manner of Philosophers, as
Aulus Gellius sayeth, to allure mens min-
des to the vnderstanding of the trueth:
whiche thing nowe as it is but fayned, yet
knowing it to bee deuised of so learned a
man at the firste, thought wyth my selfe,
that those whiche hadde capacitie myghte
reape some fruite of hys trauellous toy-
les. And agayne, supposing that yf the
same were englished, some mighte the ea-
slier gather the sense of the firste authour.
Therefore as the Translator thereof out of
Latine, dyd for the recreation of a noble
personage labour in the same, so I for the
pleasaunt profite of sundrye of my coun-
treyn

The Epistle.

freymenne, so duely as I coulde after my
president, turned it into English. And
therefore as firste and chiefest (it beeyng al-
so the firste of my labours) I exhibite it
to your worshippe, not as a gifte (for any
partz of my deservyng) worthe to bee re-
ceiued : but by waye of duetie offered , of
meere good wyll, makynge you the patrone
of this my firste enterprised attempt : choo-
sing rather to suffer the reproche of the
wise and the curious capping cheeke of
Momus and his mates , with the perni-
cious taunte of priuie Parasites , than to
seeme altogether obliuious of my duetie,
and so be accompted ingratefull . Whiche
poore and slender tbing if it please your
worshippe to receiue with a friendly as-
pect at my simple handes : your fauora-
ble encouragement shall hereafter pro-
cure mee to finishe some greater effecte to
the benefite of my Countreymenne (I
meane suche as are desirous to employe
their labour in reading :) And in especi-
ally to manifest Gods doing in mee, whom
in the meane season I beseeche to conducte
and guide youre goodnesse forth in that
wel

The Epistle.

well doing that bee hathe al readye begonne
in you (in the suppression of godlesse ga-
mes, the verye nourice of noughtynesse :
the sufferance of whiche are the decay of
Common wealthes, the corruption of
youth, the breach of brotherhede and all
true dealing.) I cease to speake of suche
singularitie as all men shall see ensue of
your dayly endeours, and of that one
commendation that may be sayde of your
Princely practise, that mayntayner of ho-
nestie exercise : wherof righte worthy-
ly your worship is maister, breyng a moste
perfect president in that practise (I meane
of that laudable, aunciente and noble sci-
ence of Shooting in the Long bowe) for
everye one to followe in effecte. The ne-
cessarye vse wherof, howe needefull yt is
to bee looked to, howe beneficiall the vse
thereof hathe bene to thys our countreie,
howe daungerous the neglecting thereof
is, and howe hurtfull the lacke of vsing
the same of our yonth in *Englande* hathe
bene, is too apparaunte. The almyghty
ease vs, whome I beseeche so to indue
you wyth presente consolation hoped for
in

To the Reader.

In Christe, in thys lyfe your dayes maye
bee long: And that after thys lyfe,
youre lotte (as Dauid sayeth)
may fall in a good groūd,
that is, in Lyfe e-
uerlasting.

Amen.


Your worships dayly wel wisher;

William Haywarde.



The Preface vpon the hi-

storically discourse of the Grammer warre,
firste made in Latine by the learned Lorde
Andrew Guarna of Salerne, and after
translated into French, and now
for the worthinesse of the histo-
rie turned into English.

 He first and auncient Philoso-
pher that wrote theyr Poesies
couertly hidden vnder subtile
and wily matter, dyd consti-
tute *Pallas* the daughter of *Jup-
iter*, borne in hyr Soueraigne heade to bee
goddesse of wisdomes sayde *Minerue*, and
of warre, called *Enyo* or *Bellona*. Gyuing
hereby to vnderstande, that of one and the
same beginning; in one time altogether and
in one substance are two principall thinges
inseparately ioyned together: whiche two
properties are so knytte, that the one wyth-
out the other is of no force, and the other
without his fellow, of small or no accompt.
Yea, they are the principles whereby men
attaine to the top of honoure, and famous
felicitie, aduauncing meane menne to honor

To the Reader.

in their life, time and immortall fame after death. They are learning and martiall prowess. Of these two together Noble Greece made separation in hir two metropolitanes when the Citie of Athens flourished in learning, and the citie of Sparta or Lacedemonia glorious in feates of armes. The noble fame of the Romans grew by the one, and by the other they did alwayes defend them, so that they dyd successiueley greatly sette store by them. The worthie, valiaunt, and myghtie Eloquent *Cesar* was decored with them bothe, and by them dyd eternise hys renoume. Beholde (gentle Reader) now these two so worthie things, whiche are no lesse principalsto the gouernment of Empires, Realmes, Reipublikes, and for all estates of the world to be aptely vnderstode, which did so much ennoble Greece, so greatly honour the Romaines, and eternise the fame of the great *Cesar*, are in this present small volume comprised, compact together by the industrious and pleasaunt Artifice of the firste Authour, vnder an angry Argument, and Historicall narration of the *Grammer warre*, of this pleasaunt and figured

To the Reader.

gured historie, no lesse profitable than delectable, *Lucian* an eloquent Greeke Author made the firste draughtes in the baytaile of the Alphabet letters: but this Author hath waded further, euen vnto Verbes and Nounes, being principall heades of Oratorion, and to the adherentes of speech, as well to the congruate word, (being the opener and the declaratiue of the sence) as otherwise, wherein resteth al arte and knowledge, wherein also al the wisdom of man is comprised: shaping and fforming these two heades, and the auxiliate ayding parties with such fayned personages and pretie properties so apt and to them so quicke in qualitie, that hee giueth life, bodie, weapon and armour to deade words, yea, and sounding voyce, to substances inanimate and withoute soule: so that the Reader in the lecture of this (though fayned) narration and dreadfull discouerie, shall deeme them no more too bee vocal wordes, but by a strong iudgement shall thinke them dapperlye disguised, being transformed intoo liuely persones, going, speaking, and sharply reasoning with continuall terrors of mar-

To the Reader.

riall expedition and exploits, with allegoricall conflictes of bloudie battaile not onelie in hostile contencion abroad, but also in ciuile, yea, and intestine VVarres at home: so that in the discoverie hereof he is nothing obliuious of anye thing that appertaineth to the deduction and safe guiding of so great affaires, euen from the first causes and entermixed medlies of their adventures, vnto the last ende of all their attempts and endeuors, with all their circumstances, all their tumults and yproares, with their doubtfulnesse of victory among manie martialistes, how of bloudie battaile diuers losse and daungers doe followe, and how in the ende finall peace ensueth. All which matters be so properlie penned, and so cunningly compact in this tragedie, that the warres of the *Poloponenses*, and the ciuile warres of the *Affricanes* in *Thucide*, in *Salust*, & *Lucan*, are peradventure more high and diffusedlye described: But wyth more arte or more compendiouslye, I am sure they are not. So that it is sothly to bee saide, that our Author through the excellencie of his learned wisdome, dothe as the
good

To the Reader.

good Geometricians doe, which the invincible greatnesse of the heavens & the earth do reduce in a simple circuit, describing the same in a small sphere or manuel compasse. So hee hath placed the mightie, huge, and fearefull factes of armes vnder the figure of so smal a thing as of the congruities or discordance of wordes in oration ioyning letters with weapons, teaching the arte militaire with the arte litteraire, so well, and so exactly, that the reader (beside the delight and pleasure that hee shall haue in the reading of so pleasaunt an Allegorie,) shall receive further benefite: for herein is represented in one concept two vnderstandings knit together, the one proper and naturall, the other tropique and figured. Beside this, he shall comprehend in this same verie substance and by the onely labor of one reading, those two so worthy things aboue remembered, that doe eternize the fame of their fellowes, that is louers of learning, and prudent Martialistes. The science litteraire, and militaire, that is to say, the arte of Grammer, yea the graundmother of al arts and sciences, and the arte militaire (of deduc-

To the Reader.

red warrers, vnder pleasaunt Metaphoricall figures, transported and toured, bereauing the minde of the litterall vnderstanding of small things verball, to the consideration of greater, more royal and real doth manifestly shewe by example the ambitious mouings, the imperiate desire of princes to haue gouernement, the tumultes and parcialities of peoples, the profitable and peruerse counsaile of sundry counsailers, the seemely sentences, and modest messages of the artificiall erraundes on both partes, their enterprised attempts & martiall orders, the somoning of souldiers, the chary of defiance, the deuouncing of Heraldes, the high and stately stomackes of the aduerse parties readie to ioyne Battayle, the seeking of aiaunce in extremitie, the compact confederated of cuntrimen, the flightes, treasons, espies, embushments, their sodaine entrappes and skirmishes, the ordinaunces of armes, the placing of the campe, the pitching of their arrayes, the noble cherishing of the captaines too their souldiers, the taking of townes, the marching of their men, the cruell conflicts and worthy feates of armes

To the Reader.

On all sides, the lamentable losse of Cap-
taynes, the cruel combat of the fighters, the
great slaughter on both partes, the fearefull
flying on all sides, the doubtful meetyns
of many, the indifferencie of their victory,
and the fatal pernitious accidents that en-
sue through the wars to both sides, the rob-
bing, the reauing, the rapine and disorder
that is then in vire, the depopuling of inha-
bitate cuntries, the desolate destruction that
diuers are damnified by: the commodities
and aduantages that one realme enioyeth
through the detriment of an other: and
contrariety the infinite vilties that ensue
thorowe peace and concorde, to all realmes
and reipublikes. All whiche things are by
wonderfull cunning, and pleasaunte fy-
gures, by mooste exquisite rule and perfect
methode, treated summarily in this booke,
first written in his owne and pure Latine
tongue, and after (for the pleasure and pro-
fite that therin may be gathered) was tran-
slated into our English tongue, through the
commaundement of a learned personage,
one who is no lesse a louer of learning, than
vertuous in condition, who for the worthi-

To the Reader.

nesse of his example is to be followed as a
meete patrone of humaine curtesie.

VVherefore (gentle reader) when thou art
delighted with the profitable lecture of this
historicall discourse, attribute the thankfu-
nesse of thy good wil to be the causer of this
english translation, wherein albeit that there
be not the same sweetenesse in our phrase
that it hath in his owne tongue, yet I doubt
not but it shall seeme that I digresse but lit-
tle from mine Authour: For as the lear-
ned knowe, it is an absurde and harde mat-
ter in this treatise properlie to english the
greatest part of those words that touch the
argument in apt phrase correspondent to
the Latin, sithens the same coulde not bee
done by a learned traslater into the French,
which tongue doeth nearer appropriate it
than ours. Therefore whereas of some I
may be thought somewhat to alter in traslatiō
from the latine Authour, therein may the
Reader iudge me to followe the Frenche
phrase, who is my patrone partly in most of
my translation: and when I shall seme in a
nic point to digresse from the French tran-
slator, I doe it the nearer to followe the first
Authour

To the Reader.

Aucthor, so that the Reader I hope wyll iudge indifferently of my doings. VVherefore in my translation I thought it requisite (yea, and also no lesse necessarie) to leaue the most parte of the wordes of this argument in their owne tongue, especiallye for that this discourse of the Grammer VVarre was made vpon the Grammer of the Latine tongue first, and not of the French. VVhat will it then auaille (will some saye) to haue translated it into English? whereto in the first place it may thus bee answered, that for that it was the free good will of the translator, that in his labour on this behalfe thought not to offend, neither to do wrong or displeasure too any, but that throughe his meane the simple and vnlearned english readers, as well as the learned latinists, might enioy part of the pleasure that is had in the reding of this delectable discourse of this figured warre, and bloudlesse battaile, without mortal shot, sweate, or Cannon powder. And furthermore, that his meaning was, for the vtilitie of our english children beginning to studie the latine tongue, who reading this pleasaunt fight in their owne

To the Reader.

tong (as the Frenche in theirs) might learne by waye of mirth and merrie pastime, the principal pointes of the Romaine Grammar. Finally the same might serue for an exemplar aswel historical for the instruction and guide of martiall affaires, as moral, therein to consider the harmes that ensue thorowe the dissention of Princes and great lords, parents, kinsmen or neighbors, howe the communalities of realmes and countries can not easelye profite in any wealth and aboundance, without trafike and quiet passages one to another, and howe dissention procureth diuerse dangerous dammages to them and theirs: Shewing also on the other side the singular benefites that peace procureth, what commodities are enioyed by the vniformitie of kings & Princes raigning in one regiment or country louingly together: in one faith, lawe, and tongue, friendly as one: which things (as I suppose) are the principal causes whye this booke was first compiled by myne auctor, which by chaunce happening into my handes, and by me ouer redde, to my singular delight in both tongues, determined wyth my selfe to partici-

To the Reader.

participate parte of my vnderstanding too
the youth of my nation, thorowe the re-
quest of a friende , who might haue com-
maunded mee . VVherefore if I espie the
friendlye receipt hereof in no lesse grate-
ful parte, than it was friendly fauored of
some, I shal bee the readier encouraged too
bid thee hereafter too some better banquet,
in the meane while let the courteous rea-
der vse a friendly guesstes parte, not misty-
king any thing that is set freely before hym.
And albeit that this my translation bee not
so exquisitely englished on my parte as ma-
ny better learned can doe, yet in considera-
tion of my payneful good wil, I doubt not
your friendly receipte of the s^{ame} . And
though that the Frenche tongue (whereout
I extracted this worke) in adages and breefe
termes haue an easier conclusion of speach
than our english tongue, yet let the Reader
be assured what soeuer termes be altered (if
any be) the matter is perfitte, pleasaunt and
profytable to the reader, and much matter
contayned in this small Booke, both of de-
light and delicate lyking, suche as the gentle
reader maye gather greate fruite, wisdom,

B.v.

and

To the Reader.

and worthinesse by, if hee applie his dily-
gence therevnto. And for my parte I be-
stowed my labours in this behalfe, not to
winne fame or fauour, but to bestowe my
leysures well and to fruitfull exercise, to
the benefit of my countrey men, and to en-
courage those that can doe better to the like
exercise. And if any vnfit wordes happen
to be espied of better and more eloquent
heades, yet I trust that such will not con-
demne a good worke, for an yll wrighter,
neither a good worde for an yll spea-
ker. VVhat or howe effectually
matter is contayned in this
Booke, in the sequele
is manifest.

Farewell!



The discourse of the

Grammer warre

betweene two Kings, the Nounes,
and the Verbe, contending for the
chiefe place in Oracion, wherein
thou shalt see the Verbe
to preuaile.



Here is none so simple (as
I thinke,) that doubteth y^e
soyle of Grammer to bee
y^e fairest & happiest of all y^e
renowned parts & prouinces
of the world, aswell for the
pleasantnesse of the place wherein it is si-
tuate, being in good & hollesome ayre, & a-
bundaunt in all fruites and other good
things, without which this mortal life may
not easily be passed: As also for that she hath
alwayes and euer, beene the Nourse and
bringer vp of al people of renoume. For e-
uen as in this age, euē so long time hereto-
foze, the custome & maner euer was in this
lands & countries (except among the rude &
barbarous nations) where any were espyed
of prone & readie nature, bent towarde for-
ward wit, they wer sēt thither to be taught
and

The Grammer V Var.

and instructed, and perfittly to learne the
most holy and learned sciences: for by this
only way and passage is the entrie and ac-
cesse to the highest countries, & noble houses,
as Dialectica, that is Logike, Philosophie,
that is learned wisdome, & Theologie,
that is the most high and excellent know-
ledge in diuinitie. In so much that vnllesse
they enter thorow the Province of Gram-
mer, no soule were able to attaine to the
worthy secretes of the other provinces.
And albeit that the same Regions abounde
in all pleasure, yet notwithstanding, it is so
environed aboute wyth high mountaines,
and suche sharpe rockes, right difficile and
harde to be got by vpon, that hardely with-
out a good guide, any maye ever attaine to
the playne and pleasaunt pathes of them.
And therefore bycause mankinde shoulde
not bee restrayned from so necessarie a be-
nefitte, the good and laudable custome euer
was, & yet resteth to the Kings of the saide
lande, to sende abroade through euery parte
of the vniuersall world, some of their ex-
pert knightes & worthy Captaines of olde
hands properly called Pedagoges, Schole
masters, that they might ayde others. and
surely

The Grammer V Var.

surely conducte them of tender age to the princely pallaces of the sayde kings, (for the mightie, and such as now we drawe towards age, hardly suffer to bee taught of anye, to the ende that the youth there being taught in the sciences of the Greeke and Latine Minerue, might the easier & more lightly ascende and goe ouer the foresayde countries. There haue all learned Greekes and Latins made their apprentishod, who by their worthy writings or by y^e acte of others, are immortalised to renowned fame. Being there thus well taught and learned, they haue afterwarde so flourishingly liued through the high praise of their illustrious and splendent aies, thry liuing were vnto all men in their time great setters forth of vertuous examples, and after they wer dead (yet as alive) shewed to those that suruiued them, as it were by pointing with the r finger, the right path and ready way to attayne honorable life, and immortal fame. But although that thys land of Grammer bee none other but indiuisible and without partition, yet neuerthelless there are two myghtie Kings, that there reaigne and gouerne, that is to wete, the Verbe

The Grammer VVar.

Verbe and the Noun. The Verbe hath to name *Amo*, and the Noun *Poeta*. Who a very long time reigned together in such concord and quietnesse, that to fourme Oracion perfect (wherein the beautie of the bothe, the highest place of the one, and the chiefeest seate of the other) dependeth, no dissention, displeasure or contention was ever heard betweene them: For in all their territories there grew nothing more esteemed, more worthie, or more sound, than Oratio, which being beautified with the most colours of sundry flowers, and decked with y^e most faire and fine figures, and most sweete and perfumed Buds of set Roses, was of such singular comelinesse and authoritie, that shee not onely drew vnto hir mankind (when the same is right and aptly applied) but may also withdraue any of the Gods whiche waye shee will winde them. By reason wherof Euripides saith:

That which force coulde not gaine,
That faire speech did soone attaine,
Pyrrhus also bled sometime to say that Cyneas dyd winne more townes with his tongue and comelie speache, than he wyth his

The Grammer VVar.

his warres. These two kings then bring in
the concord, as all the affaires of Gram-
mer were in good apparance and better e-
state, it happened that for a small thing dis-
sention sprang betwene them, whereby up-
on a very sodaine, all was betwapped in
bpyre and martiall displeasures: For
what harme is that, that wine and in-
saciate eating cause not? That and so great
amitie and vnion betwene those two prin-
ces was so ouerthrowne at one onely ban-
quet, wherein they were both droncken: and
chietie set them in so greate enimities one
against another, that eyther of them, pricked
forward with ambitious desire of regimēt
(as wild Bulls stong of gadde flies) almost
botterly ouer turned their own realmes, and
the noble empire of Grammer.

But now lette vs shewe how they de-
bate happened, to the ende that every one
may knowe, that there is no bande or knot
of amity so strong that desire of superiority
may not breake. And thereto the old Den-
is, vsed not causelesse to say, that even hee
that hath the Lordshippe in his lay, hath
cause himselte to feare, and to beware of
his friendes.

The Grammer VVar.

that it is certaine, that euey man loueth rather to be serued, than to serue other.

As these two Kings on a time werz at a banquet, in the middelt of the boate Summer, neare to a pleasaunt and cleare spring, hauing the water bancke on the one side, and the other most pleasant & singularly shadowed with the bzaunches of greene Willowes and high Plane trees, after they had sufficiently banquetted, warmed with wine, and lightened with drincking, a question arose betwene them, to wret, whether of them twa were greatest in authoritie & of most importance to performe Oration? Then the Verbe minding to hold the worthiest place, was sharply withstode of the Noun, affirming, that without him, Oration & speach might not be, & that through hym altogether, the same is vnderstode & of better grace: And what dost thou (saide he) without me in Oration? if I withholde me a parte neuer so little, the hearers vnderstande thee no moze than one that were dombe & spake not. Gather a while a small part of speach without me, and do that the hearers may vnderstand þ which thou speakest. Doubtes, if I be not there for an Interpreter

The Grammer VVarre.

terpreter, none may so muche as gesse thee
least thing of thy meaning. Moreover þ
shouldest note, that in so much as I am elder
than thou, so muche more am I approved
worthyest. Who is he that knoweth not the
Noune, before the Verbe? Or who is he that
is ignorant, howe the beginning of the
Noune is more auncient than the Verbe?
It is infallible, that God made all things,
who if hee made all, made also the Verbe.
Nowe God is a Noune and not a Verbe;
wherefore nowe of consequence, by the
Noune were all things made, yea, Creation
it self was made of god, and so of the Noune.
As for thee, O thou Verbe (that art so proud)
thou haste thy calling of me: hast thou neuer
red; that among the Sonnes of Women,
is not a greater than Iohn Baptist? this is
Gods sentence, it is not lawefull to go a-
gaynst it. Wherefore if none be greater than
Iohn, for that it is written that his name is
Iohn, and agayne that his name was Iohn, it
is apparaunt to bee seene, that there is not
neither may any thing else, be greater than
the Noune. I coulde alleadge to this mat-
ter sixe hundred places, whereby it is pro-
ved clearer than the daye, that as in wor-
thinesse

C.

The Grammer VVarre.

thinnesse and antiquitie, euen so in authoritie
and chiefe place the Noun is preferred before
the Verbe. All whiche things I sette and
leau apart, to the ende that men thinke mee
not to preceede the Verbe, more thow much
babling, than of iust cause. *O Poeta* (answe-
red the Verbe) I maruailed before now,
why that Diuine Plato had expelled thee
out of his common Weale: But nowe
knowing howe shamelesse and light thou art
to to intermixe the holy scripture among thy
follies: I knowe well that the learned and
wise Plato iudged righte of thee. For had
not he expelled thee wth manye other, forsooth
of the reipublike that hee ordayned, thou had-
dest by thy false ceremonies, fearefull God-
des, and other things, corrupted the clauie ma-
ners of his citizens. For what pernicious
thing durste not thy greate pryde and arro-
gancie, enterpryse and attempte? Yea seeing
that by thy deuised decelptes, and false
wittneses, thowest force wittneses
from holy scripture, thou labourest to caste
me down fro the dignity of the chiefe place
whiche I haue long time in this lād possessed.
But certainly, for that it shall not seeme
to thee, that thou alone arte learned, I
will

The Grammer VVarre.

Will easpe alleage moze manifest and plaine
testimonies of y same holpe scripture, that
maintaine mine authoritie. I will set here
formost the very beginning of that euangeli-
call Scripture, where it is thus sayde: In the
beginning was the word, and the word was
with G D D, and God was the worde.
Open thyne eares now; wherefore wast
thou thy face so? God (saide hee) was the
worde; and mozeouer; all thinges are
made by hym: And withoute hym no-
thing was made. It is not therefore the
Nounis then that made all thinges; but the
Verbe: Againe, God was a Verbe and not
a Noun. Mozeouer; by the Worde the
Heauens were made firme and sure, and all
they powers. What wilt thou now say? There is no
meane to defende that by holy assertions;
but thou maist perceiue them to make for me
not for thee. But let vs breue to those points
that apptiest tende to our cause: Tell mee I
praye thee, whence cometh to thee this fol-
ly and madnesse? And whence hast thou so
suddenly taken such stomacke & heart of grace,
that thou darrest vsurpe vpon thee the worthy-
est place in Diuision? Knowest thou not

The Grammer VVarre.

that all comelineſſe, beautie and ſweetneſſe
commeth of mee alone? and that the Noun is
alwayes ruled of the Verbe, and not that the
Verbe is ruled of the Noun. The comelye
featneſſe of the Verbe is that, that beauti-
fieth and enricheth Oracion: and if I
gouerne thee not therein, thou ſhalt be halfe
hande and of no force. Knoweſt thou how
to make a conſtruction, wherein forthwith
the chief place is not giuen mee? Beholde al
men knowe, that I onely that holde the
ſeignorie ouer the Verbes, can without the
aide of any other make perfect Oracion.
Wherefore then ſpeakeſt thou ſo impertinent-
lye? And (as Horace ſayeth) why throtteſt
thou ſo thy proude and diſdainful ſixe corne-
red words? who art thou? what art thou?
of what force? or howe greate? not of ſuch
authoritie as thou boaſteſt of, I am ſure, that
ſo goeſt puffed and ſwollen, that it is mar-
uell thou burſteſt not in the middell. I am
(thou wylt ſaye) the King of the Nounes.
But what is thy name? thou wilt an-
ſwere Poet. And what is Poet other than a
prattler, a ſeller of gaudes, a deuiler of ſables,
a maiſter of miſchiefe, a bragler, a Lyeer,
a dronekarde, and a fooliſhe dolte, that calozeth

The Grammer VVarre.

that whiche is truth, and putteth forth fal-
shood, and such a one as by praisylng, filleth
and perturbeth al the worlde?

Whiche also by thy chat vsurpest so muche
authoritie among the common and simple
sorte, that thou darrest strue for the dignitie
against the renoumed stocke of the Verbes.
Foolishly do those fathers that giue thee their
children to be taught of: for what is in thee
whereby the youth may be excited to glorie
vertuous encouragement but the Stewes of the
adulterous Iupiter, the ielosie of Iuno and
the Whordome of Venus, and of the Rus-
san Mars, and suche goodly deuises imagined
of thine owne brayne, that hauing dronke
a little more than well, thou, as filled with
a deuine ghost, and overladen wyth wyne,
madlyke or diuelishly, darrest mixt heauen
with earth, and earth with heauen.

At these wordes, *Poeta* the Kyng, all
bered in ire, not able to suffer the shame
for the iniurie that was sayde of hym,
answered thus: O thou moste mischefe-
ous beade of manne, darrest thou speake so
boldely suche contentious thynges of vs?
and there sayth all caught a Cuppe in his
hand, whiche hadde byghthlye hit hym on

The Grammer VVarre.

the face, had not one of the standers by, (hol-
ding hym by the arme) tourned the stroke a-
parte. It is not to be doubted nowe, that in
the rage to herein both partes were then, but
that wordes were no blowes: but certaine
of the elder sorte and wisest came vppon the
same, and they bare awaye the sayde Kyngs
all dronken into their Ballaces: and on
the morrowe after that the friends of the
parties were assembled, there was grate en-
quirie and disputation of the contention hap-
pened the day before. Then of the parte of
the Nonnes was sharply blamed, the o-
pen throat and vnbescrewing talke of the king
of Verbes and the most part of the Nonnes,
especially the yonger of them maruellously
muttered, saying that the tongue of Kyng
might to be tamed, and to giue hym
so vnderstand, that the mighty maiestie of the
Nonnes was neuer subiect to such reproch and
contumelie.

But although the elders were then there
present, especially Terence, admonished them
that nothing might be vnadvisedly done, but
that it was requisite rather first to take coun-
saile than weapon, in that point follo-
wing the wiser sorte: yet notwithstanding

The Grammer VVarre.

all the Nounes wyth their King, were so
flashed to fight, that it was forthwith ful-
ly determined and accorded to offer bat-
taile to the Verbes. And therevpon was
sent forth a Trumpet to the King *Amo*
assuredlye to denounce and indite open
warre againste him. On the Verbes part
was no wiser counsayles helde, for when
all theyr nobyltie were come together,
there was nothing else treated of among
them, thā to defend the dignity of y^e Verbes
in the land of Grammer, and to depresse &
throw down the pride of the Nounes. And
behold, herevpon came the Herehaute of y^e
King *Poeta*, who diligently declared the
charge of his errande. They answered y^e
with good will they receyued the defiance,
and from thence forwarde all their minds
were bent wholly toward martiall affaires.
Afterwarde the King of Verbes, sent tru-
pets and messengers to all nations and
landes that were vnder hys seignlorie, co-
maunding that all suche as were able to
beare weapon, shoulde be founde readie in
good order at the day assigned.

Firste before all other came *Quard*:
the Duke of Aduerbes, wyth sixe of hys
C. liii. Captaines,

The Grammer VVarre.

Captaines, *Vbi, Quo, Vnde? Qua? Quorsum?* and *Quosque? Quorsum* and *Quousque* were companied with their bandes, and vnder the first Ensigne were these renoumed champions. *Hic, Illic, Isthic, Intus, Fores, Ibi, Ibidē Sicubi, Alicubi, Alias, Alibi vsquam,* and *Nusquam.* Under the second, *Huc, Illuc, Istuc, Intro, Foras, Alio, Nequo, Aliquo, Siquo, Illo, Eo,* and *Eodem.* Under the thirde, *Hac, Illac, Istac, Alia, Nequa, Illa,* and *Eadem.* Under the fourth *Horsum, Illorsum, Istorsum, Introrsum, Extrorsum, Dextrorsum Sinistrorsum, Aliorsum, Aliquorsum* and *Deorsum.*

Under the fiftē, *Hactenus, Hucusque, Eousque, Vsquemodo* and *Vsq̃ue nunc.* To the first bande the Capitaine himselte bare the Ensigne, marching in the middelt of his men, so that two of the sayde bandes were in the foreward, and the other thre at the taile.

Many other Aduerbs serued for fore-runners, and these discovered the wayes and serued for Partisans, the reste couered the wings and kepte that the bandes marched not out of aray. The names of them are *Peregre, Pone, Super, Suprà, Inter, Infra, Extra, Citra,* and *Vltra,* with many other. After them came other Aduerbes,

great

The Grammer VVarre.

gret of Duality, Quātity & number, among whom were those hideous swering Aduerbs as *Aedipol*, *Enimuero*, *Ecastor*, *Mediusfidius*, and *Profecto*. Also the calling Aduerbes, as *Hens*, &c, the answerers as *Hem*. The laughers as, *Ha*, *Ha*, *He*. The denying Aduerbes *Minime* and *Nequaquam*: which *Nequaquam* albeit he were valiaunt and greatly trayned by in the wars, was yet notwithstanding the moste vntrue and deceitfullest of them all, and woulde neuer saye truth but thorow constraynte: The Greekes called hym *Holophant*, whiche is as much as altogether a denier, or deceitfull interpreter. Many mothings coulde I reporte of this Ruffler *Nequaquam*, that most dangerous and hartefull beast: but bycause that the wordes at these dayes are not in common terme, I willingly cease of them: beleuing doubtlesse that it is lost labour, to warne the Sheepe howe hee ought to keepe him out of y^e wolfes danger. Now these Aduerbes were armed with three kynde of armour, for they had kinde for a buckler, signification for an headpiece, and figure for a sword. Many other Aduerbes came to the aid of their King, as *Indicatives*, *Frequentatives*, *Meditatives*. *Diminutives* and

The Grammer VVarre.

Denominatiues, with their bandes, which were not to bee contempned. The myghty Lords of Verbes, Anomales (being Verbes out of rule, that beare great sway and lordshippe in the borders of Grammer) were not last and hindmoste: doubtlesse worthy men of Warre, but yet not able to holde theyr arraye; they are called, *sum, Volo, Fero, and E-do*. By reason whereof it was permitted the to pitch their tents in any part of the Campe where they woulde, least they mighte rayse bypore among the souldiers. The nation of the Verbes Defectiues came also thither very braue, and in goodly order, *Memini, Noui, Cepi* and *Odi*: Also *Vale, salue, Aio, Inquit, Faxo* and *Cedo*, beeing all armed poynt deuise ready to ioyne battayle. After them followed al the Verbes Actiues, clothed in bone and brauery, and also the Reuters, with the Deponents, Commonse & Impersonaies: All of them of sundrie fourms and straunge languages, and were armed with *Gēders, Tēses, Modes, Kindes, Persons & Numbers*.

The King *Amo*, after he hadde thus assembled his host, pitched bys campe in the wilde playnes of Coniunctions, in a place called *Copula*, and encamped his host there,
neare

The Grammer VVarre.

neare to the riuer of Disiunctiues called Siue:
And deuided his Host into foure coninga-
tions, giuing to euery of them a meete place
place (except to certain familiar Verbes who
were encharged to beare the Baggage of the
Infinitiuues) Their names are, *Incipit*, *Desinit*,
Debet, *Vult*, *Potest*, *Iubet*, *Audet*, *Nititur*, *Tē-*
rat, and *Dignatur*, with such lyke: this office
was assigned them, for that they were wil-
ling thereto, and had sturdy strength and abi-
litie. Last of all came certaine Verbes extract
from high place, and of great dignitie, as *Plu-*
it, *Ningit*, *Fulgurat*, *Tonat*, *Fulminat*, and
Aduesperascit: bringing with them certaine
bandes of their moste worthy Champions:
But y^e Gerundes, wth the Supines, forsaking
the Nounes, came and yelded to the Verbes.

When *Poeta* King of Nounes heard the
great preparation of his aduersarie, fearing
to bee surprised, wyth some sodayne ala-
rum, if hee abode the furie and force of hys
enemyes wythoute paruepaunce to de-
fende hym, commaunded all the Sub-
iectes of hys Realme, that in the speediest
manner they mighte, they shoulde make
themselves ready to be in the felds ar-
med, and so aptely equipped, as in beste
wise

The Grammer VVarre.

wise were possible for them. Then to the aide of the king of Nounes, first came the Dukes of the Pronounes, as the nearest kinsmen, who for the most part were oftentimes Princes, *Ego, Tu, Tui*, being of the Blonde royall, and of the stock of the Arlacides, with whom were, *Mens, Tuis, Suis, Noster, and Vester, Nostras and Vestras, Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, & Hac*. All the Pronounes were parted in many fourmes, and vnder sundry Ensignes.

Some were Primatiues, other Deriuatiues, some Possessives and some, Gentiles. After them came the right worthy Articles, who had a long time haunted the warres, of whiche the firste was *Hic, Hac, Hoc*, The seconde, *Hic & Hac*: the thirde. *Hic & hac & hoc*, armed with genders Numbers Figures, Persons, and Cases. After them came the graunde Captaynes of Interrogatiues, Infinitives, and Relatiues, *Quia, qui, qua, quod vel quid*: and these ioynd to the hoste. These were the generall referenders of all the lande of the king of Nounes, wyth whom were all the Relatiues and Demonstratiues deuided into two bandes: that is to wete, in Identity, & Diuersitie: In the firste were,

300. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

The Grammer VVarre.

Is, suus, Ipse, ille, Idem. In the seconde, *Ceter,*
Alius, Reliquus and *Alter.* The Prince of
 the accidentall relatives was *Qualis,* vnder
 whom fought *Quantus, quot, quotuplex, qua-*
tenus, quotinus, quorifaria, cuius & cuiusgena. The
 Queene of the Prepositions called *Ad,*
 came thither also with *Ab,* and *In,* the hus-
 bandes of Nounes Casualls, & they brought
 with them thre Ensignes of worthy *A-*
mazones, Under the first were *A, abs, cum,*
coram, clam, de, e, ex, pro, pra, palam, sine, absque
tenuis, which serued to the Ablatine Cases.
 Under the seconde were *Ad, apud, ante, ad-*
uersum, aduersus, cis, citra, circum, circa, contra,
erga, extra, inter, intra, infra, iuxta, ob, pone, per
propter, prope, secundum, post, trans, ultra, prae-
ter, supra, circiter, vsque secus, & penes, al ser-
 uing to the Accusatiue cases: But *In, sub,*
supra, and *subter,* serued to both Cases, to
 weete, to the Ablatiues, aswell as to the
 Accusatiues. Under the thirde were, *De, de,*
re, se, an, con, whose office was to puruey po-
 tatiō for the souldiers, for it was the Tent.
 Who albeit they were by composition in-
 separable, least they shoulde at any time bee
 voyde of that was entoynd them, were yet
 so inconstante, that sundrye times they claue

The Grammer VVarre.

to the Nounes and some while to the Verbs,
and therefore they were accompted the cō=
mon rogues of the campe.

Nowe the Nounes thus deuided by ban=
des, marched in goodlye araye, that is to
weete, the Substantiues, likewise the Ad=
iectiues, Nounes proper, Appellatiues, and
Participles: After whome were the braue
and riche Comparatiues, Superlatiues,
Possessiues, Patronymiques, Gentiles,
(whiche were noble) Numerals, & Multi=
plying, whiche gouerned the outwarde
borders. Euery of them were deuided by
foue Declinations, to weete, by the firste,
the second, the third, the fourth and fift, and
they were all armed wth Kinds, Genders
Number, Figures and Cases. All the sayd
bandes reduced in one, Poets the King of
the Nounes caried his hoste into the same
playne of Coniunctions, and pitched his
campe on the other side of the sayde riuer
Sine: So þ between both the hostes was no=
thing but þ Riuer: By reaso wherof, sun=
dye times there happened sharpe skyr=
mishes, betweene those that wente there
to the water, notwithstanding yet wth=
out open battaile, for that had bothe the
Kings

The Grammer VVarre.

Kyngs forbidden, because all needefull necessities for the warres, were not yet verie readie.

Nowe eyther of these Kings coueted to induce to his parte the Participle : a man doubtlesse of very great authoritie through al the lande of Grammer, yea, in puissance & dignitie, altogether next & nearest y^e Kyng: who without doubt was able also to cause victorie to whether side he wold winde him. By reason of this, aswell the Verbe, as the Noun, left nothing vnassayed, eyther of the hopping to haue hym on their side. Poets the king of Nounes putting forth formoste, wrote to him in this manner: I doubt not (O my brother) but that thou knowest with what pryde and puffed stomacke I am the King of the Verbes is risen against mee, and againste the dignitie of Nounes, and by what lawe I minde to occupie the chiefeest seats to construe Oracion : for whiche thyng, seeing that the same doeth so muche moue & displease mee, I am forced to take armes & set souldiers in the fiede, that bys pride being beaten doune, wee maye keepe oure seigniorie in his righte, vncorrupted. And thus thou knowest howe muche thou arte

The Grammer VVarre.

art bounden to the nation of the Nounes, and what great benefite thou hast receyued of vs, as Orders and Cases, Numbers and figures: Thou shalt therefore do a worke worthy of thy faithfulness and friendship, if wyth thy men of war and thy souldiers, thou come to toyne with vs to defende our common Titles, our common ritches, and common hope. For if the dignitie and lordship of Nounes be destroyed, thinke not thou to fynde any sure place in all the lande of Grammer, And so farewell: Beseeching thee to sette forward thy comming in the speediest wise thou mayest.

On the other side, *Amo* the King of Verbes, wrote to the sayde Participle in this wise: I knowe very well (O deare brother) howe thou art by our enemies very instantly solicited to be on their part, to warre against vs: And albeit that wee haue hope, that by thy singular wisdom thou wilt not do any thing so rashly or vnadvisedly, yet nevertheless it seemeth good vnto vs, to admonish and aduertise thee; that thou consider in thy selfe, what commodities thou hast receiued of vs, and what increase of dignitie the Verbes haue made thee, in making thee

The Grammer VVarre.

thee partaker of their Tenses and Significations, Numbers and Figures. And if thou haste any small benefit of the Nounes, those that thou receivest of vs are much more, yea and also greater. Thou shalte therefore doe best if thou repayre to our happie folde, not alone to keepe and defende vs, and the lordship of the Verbes, but also thou thy selfe, & thine. For thus thinke wyth thy selfe, that if I haue the worst, mine enimies wil not withhold the from running vpon thy lordship & turnetheir victorious armes (which God forbid) againste thee: that they all alone maye wyth theyr mad will runne in and spoyle at the land of Grammer. Farewell.

The Participle after that he had read the sayde letters of the two kings, thought no more of the one, then of the other, and had sundry thoughts in his head, considering with himselfe that he coulde holde parte wyth neither of them, without greate and euident losse of his owne goodes. Contrarily yf hee shoulde seeme to minister, hee myghte not onely enioye the fauor of them both, but also that hee rather wished to see them lowe brought thorough the hazard of the warres, that they being destroyed, hee might afterwarde a-

The Grammer V Varre.

alone without resistance possess the 'ayr
lande' of Grammer: and therefore thought
good to dissemble, feeding them with fayre
wordes, untill hee knewe who: Should
haue the better: therefore he wrote to them in
this maner: I haue most puissant kings, re-
ceyued your letters, and I haue red the with
great sorowe and trouble of minde, know-
ing that betweene two suche princes so knit,
is fallen suche discord, that you cannot with-
holde you from ouerthrowing thoro' cruel
war, your owne lordships, and that renou-
med empire. But wherewith are ye vexed,
or what harme holdeth you? and whence
commeth this madnesse? I beseeche you for
god his sake consider a litle whyther you
goe. Howe will our common enemies (those
beastes lyke citizens of Ignorance, and that
Houenlike people of Barbarie) reioyce, un-
derstanding the strength of their enemies to
be so wasted through their owne contentious
quarelling? I adiure by the high Gods a-
bout and beneath, that ye would withholde
you, and forbear suche deadly, mortall, and
abominable battayles, leaste that through
damnable desire of superiortie, you betwix
tribbores and fladders the goodliest prouince
of

The Grammer VVarre:

of all the worlde . But if destinie will haue it so, and that you bee so fully purposed to debate your quarell by the sword; I purpose to take part with neither of you, seeing my lordship dependeth in parte of the Verbe and in parte of the Noun.

And for that I am greatly bound to you both, with what I can I will ayde you both with vitailles, munitions, and other necessarie things: But as touching lackes of armes I will withholde me, and I will cause my Souldiers to be assembled in armes, to keepe in at home, that through incurres no injury bee done by any, on the frowlers of mine owne lande: I pray God giue you better counsaile. Fare ye wel.

And albe it that hee hadde thus writtten to them, this subtil and wily fox neuerthelesse, through all possible meanes hee might, maintayned the quarrell, and by his priuie letters incited the mindes of both nations egreily to yteche agaynst other, hoping thereby (as I haue sayde) that he shoulde easily attayne to the signorie of the whole Grammer after their total destruction. Then hauing assigned a day for his subiectes to bee assembled in,

The Grammer VVarre.

was in a moste trimme and braue companie. First the Terminats in *Ans, ens, dus, rus, sus, sus, xus*, were there with the Nounes verbal in *Tox, trix*, and suche like, whiche were neighbours of the Verbes and Nounes, & ioyned with the Participles. Likewise the Gerundes and Supines, to auoyde these ciuil wars, withdrew them also from the Verbes and fled to y Participles. These things thus appointed, the Participle sent great giftes to both sides, to be alwayes and still in theyr fauor: and first he sent to the Verbe these vndernamed Preter Passiues, to weete, *Gaudeo, soleo, audeo, fio, prandeo, Cæno, iuro, titubo, placeo, nubo, careo, mereo, poto, taceo, and quiesco*. To the King of Nounes he gaue the ending in *Tor* and *trix*. Hee sente also for wagges to the host of Verbes an hundredth waggon of Preter Tenses, of Present and Future Tenses. Item a thousande Camels laden with Figures, Simples, Composites, & Decomposites: And to the Noun he sent by the riuer Siue, tenne shippes laden with Nominatiue and Genetiue Cases, with as many Singular and Plurall numbers, and a great number of other, Masculine genders, Feminines, Neuters, Common & al. This don, he helde

The Grammer VVarre.

helde hym in hys countrey with his men of warre, awayting to whether side fortune woulde turne hir. In the meane while, these two warlike kings hauing very well made prouision of all things necessarie to giue battayle, awayted nothyng else than some trimme occasion to commence the war. But it chaunced that two of the worthiest townes of Grammer, (to weete) A and V were taken vnappoynted by the King of Verbes, albeit that then all townes were indifferently subiect, and payed equall tribute to both the sayde Kings, asmuche to the one, as to the other, beeing mozeouer in nothing moze in service to the one Kyng, than to the other.

When *Poëta* the king hearde this, he tooke by the like policy three other towns E, I, O, The other hearing this, kepte them to theyr strongest watch, & keeping their libertie, were comon to both parts, whose names are, B, C, D, E, G, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, X, Z, & of them doutlesse commeth al the force of Grammer. To eyther of the Kings were given two Diphthongs to be their trumpets, for they were taught by sounde of trump, to moue y spirit of all the souldiers for to fight. *a* and *æ*

The Grammer. VVarre.

serued to the king of Nounes: *An* and *En* to the Verbes. Beside this, certain iesting or giuing wome followed both the holls, that moued the mindes of y^e souldiers in sundry affections: for some wepte and bewayled the haughtie that shoulde bee among them of Grammer, yea & that they felt the same neere them already, as *Oh*, *ah*, *he*, *heu* and *hei*: other were displeased, & reprovied the contention of these kings, as *Vah*, *va* and *arat*. Other wondered of suche dissention fallen betweene so great friends, as *Papa*, *vahu* and *vah*: other as fowles incited and encouraged the souldiers to fight, as *Eia* and *Enax*. Moreover, al the men of warre and souldiers being well appointed and readye to enter into the battayle, it seemed good to the king of Verbes that on his part gladly withall his hart he woulde withdrawe to commence ciuile warres: and to cloke his doing in or with some honest maner, wrote a letter to the king of Nounes in this tenor: *Pocsa* thou hast well vnderstande in what appoyntemente and readie strength I am come downe to shewe my selfe in the fielde to giue thee battaile: & as agayne thou mayst knowe that there are not in thee sufficient forces able to abide & with-

stande

The Grammer VVarre.

stande the violent rushing in of the legiōs of my men of warre: Therefore thou shalt doe wisely, if in leading me in my estate thou withdrawe into thy territories.

But if thou bee so senselesse, that it must bee had by the edge of the sword, then knowe thou that three dayes hence I will be readie with mine hoste in the playne felde to fight, there to receiue thee.

When the Trumpets *A* and *E* had giuen their letters to the king of Nounes, hee answered them according to his counsaile in this wise: *D* *A*me, thou euer hast too many words, but it is not now tyme to amasse y cares of the hearers to thy much babbling: y boastest thy valiant host, & thy fearful prepared ordinance, as, if on our side wee hadde none but dwarfes and Grasshoppers. Thy possession hath euer bene verye lytle in Duration: But yet thy follye leadeth thee thither from whence thou mayst not flie, vnill with that parte of Lordship (by thee wrongfully won, worse gouerned, and naughtelye retayned) thou bee by iust warre chaled out. And for that thou shalt knowe howe little, not I onely but mine, doe waye thee, and howe smally

The Grammer VVarre,

wee feare thy threatenings, our Herhauldes
and shall shewe thee their bare buttockes
if thou wilt. Farewel, suche as I wish thee:
adewe to the Diuell for euer and aye.

By these letters the heartes of them poy-
soned one againste another, did all awayte
with fierye stomackes the last assigned daye
of battayle. In the meane while, by occasion
of suche troublous tyme there arose (as
commonly doth in suche businesse) a licence
of most mischeuous deedes, and there went
forth a company of priue pilferers thzough y
whole prouince of Grammer, seeking theyr
pray, and especially in wooddie places, and
from the hills espied the passēgers, and spoyled
the vittaylers that went to the Campes:
Whereby greate dearth and scarcitie of vic-
tuales dayly encreased in both the hostis. By
reason whereof, certaine woorthye capitaines,
wyth sufficient number of Souldiers were
by the consent and decree of both kings sent
out to slea these robbers, or else to driue them
far out of the lande of Grammer. They being
come thither, the souldiers did enclose a verye
thicke wood, where they had vnderstode that
there were a greate number hidde: so they
beset them that one escaped not vntaken.

The Grammer VVarre.

Am ong whome was a certaine fello w cal-
led Catholicon that draue a greate Ass la-
den with Greeke and Latine words bound
bp together, and caried them into Italic.

Item an old Duns called Hugution, myth a
yong yonker surnamed Garlandia which al-
so with a great one eyed Mule draue a wag-
gon laden with false and broke Rults, and
fowle fourmes, not onely of olde Phrases,
but also of Latine termes, wherewith he
hoped to be enritched in the borroughes and
townes, selling them as pretious things set
in glasse, to make laten of glas, which might
haue day seene through it. Moreover thys
yonker of Garlandia was founde puffed ful
of false peeces of money & counterfeit corne,
being base bullion, whiche hee caused to bee
taken for good, being of an vnttrue stampe
which he had forged, and of the sayde money
he had fylled al the land of Grammer. Like-
wise there was takē a greate and greasie lasie
lourden, that made himself be called Grecis-
mus, that had made leane all the victuayles
that wēt to the campe, to stusse a great, foule,
rancke, stinking and rotten calues panche
with. There was also taken one Pylades, &
hadde robbed al the wayes he wente in, and

The Grammer VVarre.

bodily punished as they had merited, some quartered and cutte in pieces, some brent in the fire, other caste into the dungeons of perpetuall and sinking prisons. Hee that toke and punished Greçismus, was a ryght worthy Captayne called Toussan or Tusan. The robberie of Pylades was discovered & debarred by a noble captaine very well acquainted in the warres, whiche was called Iohn of Cuella, that so swelled that he was in peril of y^e dropsey, but one gaue him a short clister, that did bring him in slenderer forme & more leane and easie to bee borne than hee was. All the reste of his robberous rable were destroyed, slaine and buried in a greate & darke dungeon. Catholicon that among the was called y^e great, was brought to the campe with his Ase, who confessed on y^e rack (albeit it were a thing manifest) y^e he had stolen all these words in the land of Grammer. The when he was asked aught in Greeke, he answered that he vnderstode not y^e Greeke, & of the Latine but a very little. Then said y^e Judges, wherfore carriest y^e with thee Greeke words, seeing thou then vnderstandest not? Then hee answered: There is so greate ignorance of learning wyth vs (sayth hee) that

The Grammer VVarre.

that albeit I speake grossely, yet can I easily make them beleue that I am thorough lined in euerie corner with all the eloquence of Attica. All they which were there, hearing this, fell in a great laughter, and saide: by saint George, seeing that thou hast such hearers as thou hast, that which we knowe not the due owners of, thou walte carrie with faultcondone to thy people and nation: but that which we shal know to belong to any, that we thinke good to be rendred to the due owners. Then after they had made diligent search, al the Greeke words almost were giuen to Isydore, whose they were, and the remnant to the Latines: to which busines was appointed y^e maister of the trenchm^e, called Calapine, with y^e curious captain Anthonie of Nebrisse. The intermixed, rotten, & secret hidden words were giuen him, & so they permitted him to go his way with his asse lighter laden thā before: notwithstanding they forbade him at any time zueer after, to be so hardy as to call himself a Gramarian, except among the rude and barbarous people. In these businesse, one Priscian a very renowned mā, and of greate honour in the lande of Grammer, so that he coulde not suffer the sayde lande

The Grammer VVarre.

bodily punished as they had merited, some quartered and cutte in pieces, some burnt in the fire, other caste into the dungeons of perpetuall and sinking prisons. Hee that toke and punished Greçismus, was a ryght worthy Captayne called Toussan or Tusan. The robberie of Pylades was discovered & debarred by a noble captaine very well acquainted in the warres, whiche was called Iohn of Cuuella, that so swelled that he was in peril of þe droply, but one gaue him a short clister, that did bring him in slenderer forme & more leane and easie to bee borne than hee was. All the reste of his robberous rable were destroyed, slaine and buried in a greate & darke dungeon. Catholicon that among the was called þe great, was brought to the campe with his Ass, who confessed on þe rack (albeit it were a thing manifest) þe he had stolen all these words in the land of Grammer. The when he was asked aught in Greeke, he answered that he vnderstode not þe Greeke, & of the Latine but a very little. Then said þe Judges, wherfore cariest þe with thee Greeke words, seeing thou then vnderstandest not? Then hee answered: There is so greate ignorance of learning wyth vs (sayth hee) that

The Grammer VVarre.

that albeit I speake grossely, yet can I easily make them beleue that I am through lined in eury corner with all the eloquence of Attica. All they which were there, hearing this, fell in a great laughter, and saide: by saint George, seeing that thou hast such hearers as thou hast, that which we knowe not the due owners of, thou walte carrie with faultcondemne to thy people and nation: but that which we shal know to belong to any, that we thinke good to be rendred to the due owners. Then after they had made diligent search, al the Greeke words almost were giuen to Isydore, whose they were, and the remnant to the Latines: to which busines was appointed y^e maister of the trenchm^e, called Calapine, with y^e curious captain Anthonic of Nebrisse. The intermixed, rotten, & secret hidden words were giuen him, & so they permitted him to go his way with his asse lighter laden than before: neuertheless they forbade him at any time euer after, to be so hardy as to call himself a Gramarian, except among the rude and barbarous people. In these businesse, one Priscian a very renowned maⁿ, and of greate honour in the lande of Grammer, so that he coulde not suffer the sayde lande

The Grammer VVarre.

lande to runne in totall ruine thzough ciuile warre & contention, hasted toward the campe in post to make an agreement, and being taken, was spoiled and sore beaten of the felonish fellowship of Catholicon, and was so wounded on the heade, y^e there was no salue able to heale him. Shortly after, among these felows was take one who falsely and shamefully saide that hee was an Historiographer, and had gathered together a great bundell of Telling folish gaudes in a great volume, called Supplementum Chronicharum, who forced thozowe question, confessed y^e al they were stollen things: and so he was exiled for euer into the lande of Ignorance. As these things were doing, certaine of the Verbes anomales, as *sum, volo, fero*, with thre cōpanies of their handmaidens, made an assault and toke away a prisoner of the capitaines of the Nounes named *Cater*, which was of y^e race of Relatiues, and they toke him hidden with his fellowes in an ambush, in what caue I knowe not, neare to the bypathway of the Coniunctions *Quod* and *Quam*, & him they slue with all his Singulars. His Plurals seing the daunger they were in, made a bowe to Jupiter, to sacrifice him the remnant of their goods, and so

The Grammer VVarre.

so they escaped hole and sounde miraculou-
ly. When tidings hereof were told to King
Posta, hee was maruellously moued, and it
greatly greued him to lose suche a Capi-
taine: for this *Cater* was very stout and full
of stomacke euen to the uttermost, & in feates
of warre he had no peere.

The king of Nounes therfore feling him self
greatly endamaged with the losse of *Cater* &
his Singulars, diligently awaited occasion
wherby he might render double y^e like to his
enemies. But fortune, who can in all things
do very much, and chiefly in warre, gaue him
shortely after the way to reuenge him of the
wrong. For in those dayes many legions
of Verbes of no small authoritie were taken
prisoner by certain light horsemen of y^e Nounes.
Among whom was *Dice*, *face*, *fere*, and *duce*
of the bande of the Imperatiues and com-
maunders. From whome through great igno-
mie was cutte away by the kings com-
maundement, the hynder skyrtes of their
garments, so that they shewed their buttocks
and so sente them awaye agayne, so that e-
uer since they were called onely *Dic*, *duc*, *fac*
and *fer*. Afterward he commaunded that the
prisoners shoulde bee slayne, namely, *Ess*,
specio

The Grammer VVarre.

He sayne, namely, *Fuo*, *specio*, *leo* & *pleo*, whose
 goodes were by the king of Verbes giuen to
 their lawfull children, descending of them in
 line, as *Fui*, *fueram*, *fuissem*, *fuisse*, and *futu-*
rum. And the children of *specio*, who were a
 greate number, as *Aspicio*, *conspicio* and such
 like: and also to them of *Leo* & *pleo*, as *Doleo*,
impleo, *compleo*, *sappleo*, *repleo*, *expleo*, *opleo*. At
 the very same season was betrayed a great
 treason to the hoast of the Verbes, howe cer-
 taine horrible howzons of the stocke of Pre-
 terperfectes, being souldiers, to cloake theyr
 treason, & not to be knownen, were disguised
 after y^e manner of y^e Greeks, though they were
 of the Latin tong, and being taken, had two
 heades. These had conspired and layd wayt
 for the king of Verbes: but being taken and
 conuict of the fact, were declared traytours,
 and condemned of trespassse against y^e king:
 they were called *Memordi*, *ceciadi*, *cucurri*, *pe-*
pēdi, *spopōdi*, *pepigi*, *didici*, *poposci*, *tetuli*, *cecini*,
peperi, *tutudi*, *pepuli*, *fefelli*, *memini*, *pugugi* &
terigi, from whom was cutte off one head at
 that present: so that wheras they were before
 time called, *Momordeo*, *cedido*, *cucurro*, they
 be nowe called *Mordeo*, *cedo*, *curro*, & so of the
 rest. From *Tetuli* were cutte off both heads,
 as

The Grammer VVarre.

as wel of thepreter, as of the present tenses: albeit that Terence through pitye thought to smon the same againe of thepreter tense with Baulme, but it helde not. Now as the tyme of fighting drew neare, the said kings set vp in the highest place of their hoste, & red cloake, so aduertise y souldiers y they should shortly ioyne together in fight, y they might prepare and propose them selues thereto, taking their repast, and wetting their weapons, might sharpen their munitions ready, with all other things pertayning to suche affaires. In the morning, after the souldiers had dined on both sides without any noyse making, the whole host assembled to the sayde place. Then whē they had all raunged in battayle aray with displayed auncientes, the sayd Kings besought and required their souldiers earnestly to behaue them selues wel & worthily: but it was no neede, seying y they of theselues were alredy fired inough. For al as mad mē shooke their plkes with so great & stout a stomacke, y they cared for no thing but to strike, & awayted nought but y signe of the onset & alarme: & herby bebold, the trumpettes blew the onset on both sides. On the other part the earth resounded
and

The Grammer VVarre.

and rang againe, and in both hostes were made greate shoutes and cries, the heades of both hostes made greate bowes to God, and euerie of them stomacked and cheered vpp theiꝝ souldiers: Then euerie one did what he coulde and knewe to be done, they strake togyther with greate handy strokes of swordes, brake theiꝝ pykes, & theiꝝ rang againe of the crye of the fighters. In the ayre was nothyng seene but cloudes of smoke and bymstone: on both sides were greate store wounded, and of deade corpes plentye. ¶ There was a goodly sight to see the Verbes Defectiues (among the rest) fighting against the Nounes Heteroclites. These Nounes accompanied with their Nominatiue Cases, with their Gender, also with their Gentiuies & Plurall Numbers, did fiercely lay vpon their enemies. The Verbes Defectiues did stoutly & coragiously withstand & put apart these Nounes Heteroclites, with their Indicatiues accompanied with their preter perfect tenses, so that by their Coniugations they brake thoroow force, the numbers & Gender of y^e other.

Of these Verbes there was one called *Allo*, who vsing singular hardinesse, dyd for a long space resist two Nounes Heterocl-

The Grammer VVar.

tes, so long that in the end being no more able to withstande their furious forces, lost diuerse of his Persons, Modes, Tenses and Numbers, and then rested onely vnto hym, *Ais, ais, aiunt, aiebam, aiebas, aiebat and aiebant*: the rest passed through the sword.

As the hostes were thus in fight, ther was such a mirture, that one knewe not an other, and they were also fiered and fleshed to fight, that none of them al once perceyued the fearful earthquake that was at this present, and in the same countrey there: yea such a one, and so great, that it destroyed the towones nere thereto, turned the streames of mightie rivers the other way vpside down, and thrust the sea into the floudes, and with his hideouse roaring, ouerthrewe y^e high mountayns with a mighty fall. But let such bee styll, that accompt that for a tale: the accident that happened in that same sharpe and harde warre, where the Romainys were so trounsed by the Penois nere vnto the lake Trasimene, the Citie of Croton yeldeth sufficient testimonie, whiche (as Lucan saith in the booke of true Narrations) was before situate on the bynks of the Shore of Trasimene, at y^e very present, through a tempest of a whirle wind was transported

The Grammer VVar.

into the mountayne, where it is at this day. Doubtlesse this and such like examples lately befallen Titus Livius may well glorie in, for that hee hath so great a testimonie to haue sayde truth: for that it is sufficient to confirme the things that he hath written. The ayre was obscured and made dark with the arrowes that y Numbers Singulars and plurals shot. The shot of the figures Composite and Decomposite flew whistling so rounde & rightly into y eares of every one, that they were all as deaf. A great number were hurt by y darts of y kinds of Primitiues, and Deriatiues. The trumpets likewise that wente one every side sounded a fearful and terrible Taratara, so that the sound thereof encouraged the fighters marvellous full of stomacke and hardie, to beare the blowes and sturdy stripes of their enemies. And these troublous rayling women, the Interjections that went aboute the crays, vexed and sore troubled them all, through their moaning and fickle affections: Among whome for the mosse parte were often heard these pitifull and dolorous cries, *Heu* and *he: oh,* *oh, oh*. Notwithstanding this warre was more fierce and cruell than long in fighting, and

The Grammer V Var.

It had it not bin for great abundance of rayn,
y^e thorough a sodain stoppe & tempest which
fel fro the clouds euen at that present made y^e
medley to depart & breake off, then doubtlesse
had they bin at an end of al y^e forces of Gra-
mer. Such & so great was y^e furious rage that
they had euery one of the. onr against another,
y^ea vnfil y^e point, that albeit y^e trumpettes sou-
ded y^e retreat on both sides, and they al greatly
encoraged with the water, might neuerthelesse
be vnmingled and separate asunder one fro
another, to retorne the vnder their ensignes.
The victorie aboade doubtfull and vncer-
taine, neyther was it known of any, whe-
ther had y^e better or y^e worse, for on both sides
there was a marvellous many, as wel of sore
wounded as of slayn, not onely of common
soldiours, but also of y^e big and cheife Cap-
taines. It is not possible for any to tel the
greate losses that were there on both sides.
Notwithstanding I wil assaye to shew plaine
and manifestly, and in the openest maner
I may, that whiche some did winne or lose
there (though I can not say of euery one in
particular) this will I doe, to this ende, that
they that come after, maye thereto take
C. ij. heere.

The Grammer VVar.

brede. First the parte of the Verbes Defecti-
 ues, *Infir*, lost all them that were descendent
 from him, all his Genders, Tenses, Modes,
 Persons and Numbers y were of the fourth
 Coniugation, of Figure Composite, and of
 the Singular number. He him selfe (as God
 wolde) escaped safe, for seying hymselfe in
 petill, he made a bow, that of no kind of re-
 ligion godly or otherwise, he would after a-
 ny more beare the livery: and therefore he was
 at that byunt so sore feared, that since he hath
 bene very seldome seene publicly in the land
 of Grammer. *Fore* was bereft and robbed of
 all his goods, except *Fores*, *foret* and *fore*, which
 are of the third Coniugation, *Vale*, *ane*, *salue*,
 of the kindred and stocke of the Imperatiues
 (lost a great many of their fellows) whiche
 are yet lyuing, the rest were lost. *Faxo*, of the
 same stocke of *Axiues*, escaped onely with
 three of his, al the rest of his band after hym
 were slayne, except *faxis*, *faxis* & *faxint*, who
 saued themselves with him by flighty footing.
Inquis of the stocke of the *Reuters*, kept *In-*
quis, *inquit*, *inquiunt*, *inquam*, *inquies*, *inquier*,
inquierent, *inque* and *inquam*: The rest perished
 in y warres. *Inquiens* at that time was in
 the Participles, wherof he happened wel.

The Grammer VVar.

page and *apagite*, when they had lost all their
 followes, escaped alone. *Diet*, lost also al his
 fellowes, except *diescit*. *Facio* was put from
 his sonne *facior*, who notwithstanding before
 he dyed, dyd constitute by knightly testament
 an heire *fio*. *Posco*, *disco*, *metuo*, *timeo*, *renuo*, *res-*
pua, *compesco*, *vrgeo*, *linquo*, and all they of
 the race of the *Actiues*, lost their *Supines*.
 Some Verbes lost their *Præter* tenses of the
 thirde Coniugation, and in place of them,
 they after recovered the *Præter* tenses of the
 fourth Coniugatiõ: among whom was, *Cu-*
pïo, *peto*, *quæro*, *arcesso*, *faceßo*, and *fero*. Some
 Verbes hauing lost their future in *am*, to the
 ende that they woulde not thenceforth whol-
 ly lose the hope that was to come, bought o-
 ther futures in *bo* at the faices of *Recane-*
tũ, as *Eo*, *queo*, & *ueneo*; but Horace by his auc-
 thoritie gaue to *Lenio*, *lenibo*. All Verbes belon-
 ging to beauty, lost all their *Supines*, among
 whom was *Lucro*, *fulgeo*, *splendeo*, *polleo*, and
 such like: *Fulcio* bling a singular hardi-
 nesse escaped out of perill, and held his *fulcrum*.
 But seying we haue recounted & told of them
 that receyued losse, it is not meete to holde
 of no accompt these Verbes, that behauing
 them selues wel and worthily, had both spot-

The Grammer VVar.

tes and dignities, whiche they receiued of their king, beside these others þ they first had and enioyed among other were eleuate and set vp in great honor, *Cano, iuro, careo, mereo, nubo, & prandeo*, for beside their owne pretenses, they receiued also the preter tenses of the passiue voice: *Redimo* was enriched in his fure senses of nature, & at that present obtained foure significations, as to deliuer, to leade & gouerne, to decke and ornate, and to take so forme. *Solor* wan thre significations, as to be alone, and to comfort & exorte. *Explicat*, beside his owne sense, which is, to explicate & shew forth plainly, receiued, that hee might declare, shew, that he might drawe, that hee might represent & deliuer. *Valeo*, beside his own sense, which is to be in helth and whole, wan so much, that whē he sayde *vale*, that he might salute also, & sometime curse too. *Presto* had foure significations, as, to lend, & to be a-lost, to do good, & hold promise, to diuers other significations. *Haurio* was as much enriched, for he had foure significations, as to drawe out, to wound, to heare and see, & diuers other such like: & al they when neede are reduted into one. *Pasco* receiued two vnderstandings, to feede & bring vp, *Voco*, also

The Grammer VVar.

It he medled not much amōg y^e fighters (for
as *socia* saith in *Plautus*, y^e fiercer they fought
the faster he fledde) neuerthelesse fortune that
oftentimes giueth reward to the blonchfull,
would enrich his cowardise with the best of
the spoiles: for as he elypped certaine of his e-
nimpes that were fled and gone awaye, he
crept out of his cabin and cloked them in his
silt: who after bought them againe with a
great summe of silver, and he wan beside his
owne former sense seuen other, to weete, to
vnderstande, to leane of, to serue, to be super-
fluous, to be lawfull, not to haue, and to bee
emptie. *scudeo* wan thre significations, as
to sollicite, to desire earnestly, and to bee
very painefully busied. *Pango* receiued thre
senses, as to sing, and hath giuen to *panxi* in
his pretence to make truces, and hath giue
to *pepigi* to fasten and ioyne together. *Sapio*
fro that day had two senses to w^{ite}, to giue
knowledge, and to be wise. *Fero*, one of the
four annomales gayned thre senses, as to
vpholde, to desire, and to beare. *Conficeor* had
three senses, to prayse, to purge, and to make
manifest. *supero* receiued seuen senses, by rea-
son of the great authoritie that he had amōg
the Verbes: as to remaine in parte, to a-

The Grammer VVar.

uercome, to be neare, to go further, to escape, to ouerliue and excede. Some Verbes there were, whiche hauing lost their owne p[re]ter tenses, had of their king the goods of other Verbes passiu[er] whiche were slayne at the battayle: as *audeo*, *fido*, *gaudeo*, *soleo*, and *scio*. These pestiferous and perillous lying Verbes, whiche alwayes haue in their heart and minde other than in the mouth, albeit they had no parte of the praise, yet ought not they and their names to be left in obliuion, but spokē of, to the ende that euery one might knowe them, and so beware: seying that alwayes vnder the colour & cloake of y^e actiue, they beare y^e passiue voice: they are called *exulo*, *veneo*, *nubo*, *liceo*, and *vapulo*. This last of all is the most wily & subtillest: and therfore so much wylful as the boy is, so much the more heerde wyl he haue to decline his wily ambushes, yf he haue good care to kepe his buttocks. Now seing we haue already shewed as well as wee are able, that which happened to the Verbes, it semeth good in our accōpt that we speake also of Nounes. Oversight was made in and th[er]ow the boaste of the Nounes, and it was found howe fortune had bene as muche diuerse to one parte as to an other. And to the ende that we be-

The Grammer V Var.

gin by the positives, ther was certaine of them, that beyng burt in their Comparatiues, receiued dressing and cure through the diligence of certain expert phisitions, as *melior*, *minor*, *dexterior*, *sinisterior*, *plus*, *magnificetior*, & *munificetior*, al Irregular, & descending of the second Declension. But *Pius*, *arduus*, *egregius*, *cenuis* and such lyke, lost their owne Comparatiues. The Nounes ending in *er*, lost *imus*, in theye superlatiues: and for the same they had *rimus*, as *tener* and *saluber*. To others for that they had lost *simus* was giuen *limus*, as *Humilis*, *facilis*, *gracilis*, *similis*, *agilis*, and to *vetus*, was giuen *veterrimus*.

Among trees were certayne Nounes, that quiting themselves manfully, by a sodayne miracle chaunged altogether at once their kinds, becoming of females, males, euery one astonned at the sodaine case, demaunded whence came such transformation to the: of them were *rubus* and *oleaster*, which *Liuius* sayth were euill and vnluckie tokens, and therfore affirmed he that they ought to be cast into the bottome of the sea, or else to be exiled out of the lande of Grammer. But the King *Poeta* telling at the sonde superstition that they had in the myracles, dyd prohibit al and

E. b.

euery

The Grammer VVar.

euery of them, to harme or any way to hurte
them, saying that it was not an euil signe or
vnhappy accident to be chaunged from wo-
men into men: saying that out of a naughty
and crooked kinde, they were turned into a
good and better. From certayne Nounes He-
teroclitites, fighting against the Verbes De-
fectiues, were cutte away both codoes and
cullion in the plurall numbrie (from whyche
peryt God haue vs) so that afterwarde there
was in that Number neither man nor wo-
man but chaste Neuters: which doubtesse is
a thing greatly to be pitied. Their names
were *sibilus*, *auernus*, *infernus*, *menalus*, *sup-
parus*, *balthens*, *tartarus*, *dindymus*: other had
better chance, for when in the same Num-
ber they were Neuters, were glad forth to
to see them become males: as *porum*, *rastru*,
frenum and *caelum*. But these sayde *porum*
& *rastru*, as they went thorowe Rome, found
in the markets of Agona their Neuter Plu-
rals, & there they bought them againe with a
great summe of money, and giuing leaue to
the males, loued better to holde them to
them there. *Balsamum* among all Nounes
and trees abode onely a Neuter: by reason
whereof seing that he coulde not beget nor
bring

The Grammer VVar.

bring forth yong, is in so great scarcitie that
 hee is no where scene but in the lande of
 Iuda, which is the cause (as sorrowfull) he yel-
 deth bys fruit all in teares: as for other
 Nounes that were berefte of their Plurall
 Neuter, receyued the Feminine for amends,
 as *Epulum, ostreum, vesper, & cepe*. But truth
 is, of al creatures y oysters only were Neu-
 ters: but about al authors Plinie, & the Poe-
 tes holde them for Neuters: wherfore Ouide
 sayth thus: *Ostreaque in conchis tura fuere*
sunt, so that afterwarde they gayned so, that
 they became as much feminine as neuters: o-
 thers that were of the Doubtfull gendre, re-
 ceived the Masculine in their Plurall num-
 bre, as *Cardo, bubo, &* such like: other that were
 spoyled of all their Cases Plural, abode euer
 since dismembred and maymed: among whō
 were *Fumus, imus, finus, puluis, sanguis, mū-*
dius, pontus, sol, sal, and *vnus*, al of the mascu-
 line gendre. Hardly is scene any time more
 than one Sunne in the firmament, but when
 it happeneth so, it is not naturall, but rather
 wonderful, likewise also certaine feminines
 lost their plural cases, as *Lux, sitis, labes, mors*
vita, fames, tabes, gloria fama salus, pax, humus
lues, tellus, senectus, soboles, iuuentus, indolis, and
proles.

The Grammer VVarre.

These fought so feebly in the hoast,
That al their plurals there they lost.
Other Feminines lost at the sayde conflicte
their Singular nūber, as *argutia*, *habena*, *biga*, *blāditia*, *cima*, *delitia*, *exequia*, *excubia*, *exuua*, *phalera*, *facetia*, *gena*, *gades*, *insidia*, *inducia*, *calēda*, *lachryma*, *tatebra*, *mina*, & many others. Other Neuters were spoyled of al their plurals, as *cœnum*, *fœnum* *aunum*, *solum*, *pus* and *virus* Furthermore other were put from al their Singular numbers: as *Arma*, *castra*, *exta*, *cunabula*, *conchilia*, *crepundia*, *pascua*, *mœnia*, *mapalia*, *magnalia*, *ilia*, *seria*, *pra*, *cenia*, *precordia*, and *sponsalia*, yea and almoste all the names of feastes, as *saturnalia*, *Dionysia*, *Aphrodysia*, *Bacchanalia*, *Floralia* & *Neptunalia*. These baith Nounes, which alwayes do say many and signifie one onely, hauing losse all their singulars, laued themselves by flyght, as *Venetia*, *Pisa*, *Cuma*, *Athene*, & *Theba*. All the names of Metals, especially *Aurum* and *Argentum*, which euery one laboured to take prisoner, *Auricalcum*, *plumbum*, *ferrum* & *stannum* lost their plurals. As hardly retained *hibera*. In lyke maner for the great beate and alteration of the combat, the measures were spoyled of the Pluralitie of their liquors,

The Grammer VVar

quors, excepte of wines and honies, which in the Plurall cases were spared, to the end that they myght do king Poeta service with new wines, for that he loued them well. *Oleum & frumentum* by like misfortune were so gluttenous, that thoro'we the great scarcitie that was in the hoast, they wer not found in Pluralitie. Other aboad shortned in the ende of their Genitiues and Datiues plural, as *Iura, thura, ara, maria* and *fora*. Yet neuerthelesse al Nounes had not y worse part; for diuers of the had of the spoyle of their enemies: by reason wherof they were of greater authoritie than befoze: so that some receiued other Nomina-
 tiue cases beside their former: as *Arbor* which also hath *arbos*: *Honor* which hath *honos*: *Odor* which hath *odos*: *Cucumber* which hath *cucumis*: *Ciner* which hath *cinis*: and *Puluer* which hath *puluis*. Notwithstanding they occupye not these alwayes, but keepe this share for his feastes, as for trim & nice decking for honour sake. *Plaga* albeit through hurting he bled, yet wanne he foure other senses without accompt of the first, (that signifieth a Wound, or hurt:) as when ye woulde say the Armyng corde of a net, also a great space of the heauen & earth (called *Clima*) also a greete kinde of Linnen, such

The Grammer VVar.

suche as the olde matrons of Rome were
when they went in the citie, & also for a bed,
or any part of a bed. *Opus* the same day want
ther three senses: for *opus* signifieth earth: vn-
der *ope* he giueth ayde, vnder *opibus* ryches.
The Gerundes and Supines, bycause they
were so often fled to the enemy, were amerc-
ced to fine after peace was made betwene
both the sayde Kings, through the earnest
complaint and supplicatiō of Demosthenes,
who alleaged the lawes of Solon, by whiche
it was commaunded, that suche were to be
put a part frō all honour & officers, that in a-
ny sedition had not held that part of the one
nor y^e other: for that such a one thinketh alto-
gether of his owne businesse, & recketh not of
y^e cōmon wealth: y^e greatest parte thē in the
land of Grammer liued after the lawes of
Athens. Afterwarde therefore y^e King of y^e
Nounes left to y^e Gerunds no more but only
three Cases, takyng away frō thē for y^e tres-
passe of their default al their other Cases. To
y^e Supins only wer reserved but two: whi-
che greatly grieved al y^e inhabitants of Grā-
mer, sharply blaming such a sort of folishe
p̄cepts of Solons lawes, as much as y^e fond
reasons of Demosthenes, whō they ielled at,
saying

The Grammer VVar.

laying, þ he had lest, his cūnig at home, bys
dissaffs, bands & woul. & that he had not sai-
ned þ disease of þ throte in vaine, to haue ye-
rly reuenues & p̄lerment: bycause he loped
not to haue so much money of þ gerundes &
supins, as he sometime had had of Harpalus.
Surely if I would describe forth al þ losses
& misfortunes orderly as they ought to be, &
also al þ conquestes of the worthinesse of e-
very one þ changed in that day, my matter
would be so long: and therefore I will here
make an ende: & this may suffice, that what
so ever is found lost, wasted, or ioyned to, &
growen by thorough al the land of Grammer
& his borders & byter limites, is wholly pro-
ceeded thorough the same harde, bidious, and
mortal fight among them. In þ same time
of the warres sprang by many new words,
& sundry olde were put apart & reitred. And
had not three honest persons bene chosen for
arbiters (of whom we wil speake by and by)
which by their p̄wer & abilitie wold be the
naughtinesse of certayne Grammatistes or
Arder Grammatias, so great Barbarousnesse
had the bin mixed it or egh þ L̄uin tong, &
the same then bin so mingled with foolish
wordis, that all hope had lent losse ever to
restore

The Grammer VVar.

restore the same againe to hys honour, and comely beautie. Therefore after that the Re-
traict was blowen of both the hoastes, and that they had numbrd as wel the wounded as the slayne, and knowen the greate losse that was of the hoastes, they all began and fell to sighing: and the sight of suche a slaughter of their people greatly greued them, through desire of superiortie. Wherefore every of the repenting, sought nowe nothing else than to make peace. And first of all *Poeta* king of Nounes after he had called his Souldiers together (but not without teares) sayde these wordes: I thinke well that you knowe (O my Fellow souldiers) howe dolefully, and against my will, I haue taken armes to defende & uphold the hono^r (as I thought then) and the authoritie of the Nounes, against our brethren the souldiers of the Verbes, & by how many waies I haue assayed to deferre & put of long between vs the warres, & they might leaue vs quyet in our estate. But when I thinke not onely of our owne losse, but also of theirs: againe when I beholde the deade corpes on both sides, I haue greater desire to lament than to speake. Therefore it be-
houeth vs to remeber that, which some of our
god

The Grammer VVarre.

good old citizens and Burgeſes wrote of the
diſcorde and chaile warres, as well of the
Romaynes as the Greekes, and howe with
great reproches they blame & detell the am-
bitiō of the. In good faith if we had thought
of this at the firſt, we neuer hadde gone to ſo
great folly, neither had we alſo (as blinded w-
anger and rage frantikely and as boyde of
reaſon) torne our proper ſleſhe ſo with our
owne handes as we haue. But (as he ſayth)
that which is done and paſt, is eaſier to be re-
proued than amended: neuertheleſſe it is bet-
ter to ſtay thus, than to follow on a naughty
beginning: for if we will bee ſo mad as to
fight with our ſelues througely to the ende,
doubtleſſe then is the principalitie of Grāmer
utterly come to confuſion, and then ſhall bee
made ſo great an acceſſe and entrie into the
ſame to the Barbarous and ignorant people,
that as they will they ſhall rule all, ſerping
none ſhall reſiſte them, and go before to pre-
uent them. By reaſon whereof (O my fel-
low ſoldiers, for the commoditie of both rea-
lmes I am willingly determined to aſke
peace with the king of Verbes, and of myne
own free wil, wil go towarde him and giue
him my hand. Notwithſtanding, thinke not

The Grammer VVarre.

hereby that I speake it for that I haue lost
stomack, or for that I am timorous: but by
cause there is nothing more sure, that the as-
sayers of the Nounes and Verbes can conti-
nue, vntlesse they be friendes together knitte &
quiet in one: of my self I do mine office, not
doubting but that I teache you that, whiche
serueth to the continuing benefite and com-
moditie of euery one in general, being ready
willingly to do what your will is. God
graunt you aide in al your enterprises. The
profitable Oracion, and no lesse necessarie
saying of the King, greatly pleased al the as-
sembly, and al the crewe of the souldiers cri-
ed aloude, that that which the King had so
wisely spoken might bee as diligently done.
So there was sent into the campe of y^e Ver-
bes for Ambassadors certain of the wyldest &
cheerfullest of the Nounes: who hauing first made
without much difficultie a truce, finally came
in such agreement wyth the king of Verbes, &
his greatest lordes, that thre personages shold
be chosen whiche shold be exactly seene, and
haue vnderstanding in all customes, rules &
terms of Grammer: and that to their awarde
and arbitrement, (by solemne othe beeing
sworne thereto) both parties shold hold them
and

and their rest: without any contradiō. Great was the difficulty, and much moze was the disputation, to whom the charge should bee given to make the treatie of the Peace. Many procured meanes to haue the same office on them, and to diuers was the voyce giuen, and other again toke it fro them: In the end it was agreed by Priscian, Seruius and Donat, and also by all the others consenting, & those vndernamed, should haue the charge & authoritie to knitte and make sure the articles of the peace: that it is to wit, Phedruss, & is to say Volaterāchanon of S. Peters church, a man of great eloquence and better knowledge. Peter Marle chanon of saint Laurence in Damascon, a right learned man: and Raphael Lippe a Florentine, and a great Orator: who being sent for, came to the campe, and hauing there hearde the reasons on both sides, and diligently waying the businesse, of the matter, in the ende pronounced this sentence. To the kings of Grammer, to their gentlemen, to their citizens, and al studentes good happe & comoditie be that which now is discuffed. We three men deputed to take away the contentious discordes, put asparte from vs all the flanders, wrongs and dy-

The Grammer VVarre.

images that heretofore haue come vppon the
kings of Grammer and their souldiers, all
which we reuoke, take away, and blot out:
whiche if they may not be forgotten, at the
least our decree is that they bee neuer here-
after moze spoken of. Item that henceforth
when a solemn Oration cometh to be made,
that then both the Kings of Grammer in
good agreement with their subiectes come to-
gether, as Verbe, Noun, Pronoun, Partici-
ple, Aduerbe, Coniunction, Preposition, In-
teriection. Item wee appointe that in com-
mon and familiare speache, the Noun and
the Verbe only do beare the burden, takynge
for their helpe whether of them they wil, but
to leaue the other by, to the ende that being
put so often in worke, they be not molested.
Item we ordaine that the Noun serue to the
Verbe, and when he goeth forth moste as tou-
ching the Case, ought al to be governed of
the Verbe, but in speche that the Noun be
before y Verbe, & the same being after, ought
therfore to gouerne the Noun touching his
Case: but concerning his Persons & Num-
bers, the Verbe ought to giue place to the
Noun, Pronoun or Participle. Item wee
appoint y the Participle beare remembrance of the
Nounes

The Grammar of Vane

Noune & the Verbe & haue þe government of þe Verbe before him firſt & that of þe Noune after him laſt. Furthermore let permit þe Verbe, where in de is to make oratiō him ſelfe alone in þe firſt & ſecond Perſon, & alſo in þe third Perſon in certain Verbes of action alwayes notwithstanding vnder the authoritie of the Noune, but not expreſſing the ſame. This ſentence was giuen and publiſhed in the preſence of both parties, & it pleaſed very well all the aſſemble, and hath ſince ever bene obſerved of all the inhabitantes of Grammer. Alſo the vniuerſitie of Italie hath approued it: and in eſpeciall the learned vniuerſitie of Bologna the moſt louing mother of good and forward mindes, whiche hath giuen to the courte of Rome not only at other times ſo many grit perſonages, but alſo even in this time that ſame righte learned Alexander Zambeco, which neuer ſetled from the right point, though we hope or feare. The vniuerſitie of Paris obſeruing the reſt, craued then for hir ſtudentes, that they might pronounce Nounes and Verbes at their pleaſure, and that without any regard of the quantitie of ſyllables. But bycauſe betwene the Relatiues and Antecedents, betwene the Adiectiues and the Subſtantiuus,

substantiues, betwene the word governing, and
 gouerned, betwene the determinated, and al-
 so betwene perfect speech and imperfect was
 an olde quarell, struiuing whether of them
 were chiefe and greatest: it was also conclu-
 ded to ioyne them in vnitie, that þe Relatiue
 of substance indentital, shoulde agree in
 Gender, Number, & Person, with his An-
 tecedent. Item that the Adiectiue shoulde o-
 bey to his Substantiue in Case, Gender, and
 Number: and that the gouerned word shold
 followe the governing: and that the
 Relatiue of the accident shoulde onely re-
 present the Antecedent in suche accident or
 propertie, in what manner the referred, and
 the referrent agreed by rule of diuersitie with
 the Antecedent: and that the speache imper-
 fect shoulde depend vpon the perfect, & the spe-
 cifying worde, of the specified, and betwene
 two adiectiues, two substantiues, two Verbs
 of the Infinitive mode, two perfect speeches,
 & betwene two imperfectes to bee no bonde
 of seruice. Furthermoze the said Peter Marle
 woulde, that betwene sayings and doings
 might be made a peace and agreement: but
 the aduise of Phædrus was, that if that discords
 were once taken away, the Barbarous fusions
 and

The Grammer VVarre.

Cauerne keepers, should not haue wheron to be occupied: wherefore they left that thing euen as they founde it. All students of Ignorance, with these Bussards of Barbary were by commaundement exiled for euer out of all Grammer. The Barbarous were chased beyonde the Alpes into their Cities & borough to wens: but the Ignorant through the fauour of some princes are byed not only in, & through Italic, but also in Rome y^e mother of good letters: and ther whether she will or no do they continue, among whom there are some being purueied of fat Prebends to so dull headed and doltish and so ignorant in good letters, that if ye aske them *Amo qua par?* they will say, *parlate Italiano* this *Vi intendi*, so muche in assery they surpasse in ignorance the great mules wheron they are so highly got up. Moreover there was giue irreuocable power to the deputed by the strong and firme counsell of them al to search out, to punish, & exile (as monsters of nature) al euill fauored corrupters of Grammer, as halfe Latins, halfe Grekes, and they to do al things that they thought to be profitable to the hono^r and aduancement of al good letters. And to the end that they might y^e easier
and

stantines, betweene the word governing, and
 governed, betweene the determinated, and al-
 so betweene perfect speech and imperfect was
 an olde quarell, struing whether of them
 were chiefe and greatest: it was also conclu-
 ded to ioyne them in builtie, that þe Relative
 of substance indentital, shoulde agree in
 Gender, Number, & Person, with his An-
 tecedent Item that the Adiective shoulde o-
 bey to his Substantive in Case, Gender, and
 Number: and that the governed word shold
 followe the governing: and that the
 Relative of the accident shoulde onely re-
 present the Antecedent in suche accident or
 propertie, in what manner the referred, and
 the referrent agreed by rule of diuersitie with
 the Antecedent: and that the speache imper-
 fect shoulde depend vpon the perfect, & the spe-
 cifying worde, of the specified, and betweene
 two adiectiues, two substantiues, two Verbs
 of the Infinitive mode, two perfect speeches,
 & betweene two imperfectes to bee no bonde
 of seruice. Furthermoze the said Peter Marle
 woulde, that betweene sayings and doings
 might be made a peace and agreement: but
 the aduise of Phædrus was, that if that discorde
 were once taken away, the Barbarous fusions
 and

The Grammer VVarre.

Cauerne keepers, should not haue wheron to be occupied: wherefore they left that thing euen as they founde it. All students of Ignorance, with these Bussards of Barbary were by commaundement exiled for euer out of all Grammer. The Barbarous were chased beyonde the Alpes into their Cities & borough towens: but the Ignorant through the fauour of some princes are bryed not only in, & through Italie, but also in Rome y^e mother of good letters: and ther whether she will or no do they continue, among whom there are some being purued of fat Prebends so so dull headed and doltish and so ignorant in good letters, that if ye aske them *Amo quae pars?* they will say, *parlate Italiano chio vi intendi*, so muche in assery they surpasse in ignorance the great mules wheron they are so highly got up. Moreover there was giue irreuocable power to the deputed by the strong and firme counsell of them al to leach out, to punish, & exile (as monsters of nature) al euill fauored corrupters of Grammer, as halfe Latins, halfe Grekes, and they to do al things that they thought to be profitable to the hono^r and aduancement of al good letters. And to the end that they might y^e easier
and